

SMITH BLOOMERS WON THE DAY

BASKETBALL VICTORY OVER
BRYN MAWR SKIRTS.

Didn't seem that the players could be over 16. They tumbled about \$6, but they really were great and there's \$50 more toward \$100,000 fund.

Smith and Bryn Mawr alumnae renewed the days of their college youth yesterday morning in a match game of basketball. The Twelfth Regiment armory. At least the notice said they were graduates. With pigtails down their backs and in short skirts and bloomers they looked like kindergarten children out for a holiday.

"If that little grasshopper is more than 16," said one of the few brothers pro tem, who was allowed entrance, "I'll give you a box of candy."

"You've lost it," said his temporary sister indignantly. "That little grasshopper is the captain of the Smith team."

"A crackerjack, too," was the man's remark, after he had watched her spring up like a puff of thistle down half a dozen times just under the ball and send it flying toward the basket.

Smith carried the day with a score of 4 to 2. But it was a hard, tough fight. The teams play by the unmodified rules, which seem to make anything short of harpunning, scratching and pinning not only perfectly lawful but necessary.

The game is no longer a lesson in deference and politeness. You slap the ball out of your opponent's hands, and if you can't you hold on like a puppy to the root, until the referee blows his whistle and throws it up between you.

The interpretation of the rules yesterday was liberal. The players tied themselves into knots and untied again; they whirled and darted and ducked and bumped and sat down hard and got up again. They leaped into the air. They swooped on the ball and rolled it under them. They threw it home, and like an ill-regulated shuttlecock, back it twisted to the other goal. Half a dozen times a Smithwoman had it in her hands. But her guard clung to her like an old man of the sea, and away went the leather oval again. At last, after a long eight minutes of fighting a Smith home caught it, wriggled away from her guard for the first time, and rolled it into the basket.

Then the ball was thrown from the middle again and the teams became a kaleidoscope of hurrying, rushing, struggling figures.

"Isn't time up?" pouted a Bryn Mawr girl to herself. Then a Smith girl gave Bryn Mawr a free throw, and the half ended with a score of 2 to 1 in favor of Smith.

The audience did its level best to make it seem like college. They sang songs and they clapped and they roared for their favorites, but it was a faint reflection of college enthusiasm.

"My, doesn't it make you homesick for the old times and the big game?" asked one girl bubbled into a graduate.

"Yes," answered the ex-player who sat beside her. "But, my dear, didn't you feel as if it would be through a mangie afterward?"

The game was played for the benefit of the Smith \$100,000 fund, which the alumnae are straining every nerve to raise before June. If they do, the college will get another \$100,000, but if they don't it won't.

The Smith team sent out potshots to the audience, and they worked like bees among their friends. "Come for the fun or if you want to," they said, "but come anyway for the quarter it will mean to the fund."

They came, young graduates and old graduates, by themselves and with their children, some with smiling husbands, and some with frowny brows, who thought it was "dull," and cheered lustily for the Smith team. The girls didn't mind, because they helped to swell the amount for the fund and that was what they were working for.

They said they had their money's worth. Everybody said so, even the small boys who were paid for the game. They were to criticize. They even acknowledged that they couldn't have done it better themselves.

The game was a social function as well as a business venture. During the intermission the linking of old acquaintances was the order of the day. Relations were filled the air and the exchange of reminiscences might have made a centenarian feel young.

The nature of the game is not the show, but she looked at the enthusiastic audience. But just before the teams took their places, and she turned to look at the crowd.

The second half was as hard played as the first. Bryn Mawr made a goal and the game was over. The Smith spectators grew tense. Then once more the Smith home eluded her guard, and Bryn Mawr could not cover her goal.

"I almost wish they could have won," said the Smith player, who has been known to play for her own benefit.

"I don't," snapped another girl, smoothing down the collar of her gymnasium uniform. "I wish they could have won, but I don't want to play for the Smith team."

The game was over. The Smith Mawr team huddled into a little bunch and began to cheer. But Smith with quick good will had the game over. The Smith Mawr team huddled into a little bunch and began to cheer.

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A HUSBAND MISUNDERSTOOD.

Jennison Says His Jokes Failed and His Wife Threw Things—She Quits Him.

Elizabeth D. Jennison is suing Frank E. Jennison of the brokerage firm of Duncomb & Jennison, 23 Wall street, for separation. On a motion to be admitted to Justice Scott in the Supreme Court last week, she asks for \$200 a week alimony and a counsel fee of \$2,000, saying that her husband's earnings are large and sometimes \$25,000 a year. Their living expenses until their separation, early this month, she puts at from \$10,000 to \$12,000 a year.

The Jennisons married in 1890. In June the wife brought suit for absolute divorce. On her husband's promise to reform, she says, she dropped the suit and they became reconciled and lived together until this month.

It is alleged that the broker on one occasion blacked out his wife's eyes and at another time threw a glass of claret at her. She says he returned occasionally at early hours of the night in a state of intoxication, and did such eccentric acts as to break bottles of champagne into a sink. Inquiry as to where he had been brought back as he had been in the last park benches or hanging up against a lamp-post. His wife declares that he has been dogging her with detectives and that she had one of the detectives arrested.

Jennison says his wife misconstrued his popular remarks. He asserts that her temper is such that she at times pitched into him and scorched him. Life with her became so unbearable he says that he sought seclusion by fleeing to his own room and locking the door. It is times he was awakened from pensive moods in his room by finding his wife on a ladder at the transom pitting through at him whatever she could get hold of. He says he never struck her, although he might have pushed her aside in sprinting to his own room.

The wife was so enraged by his conduct which has been about \$7,500 a year for the past eight or nine years. Each asks for the custody of their child, 4 years old.

ALL TO JUSTICE MADAM'S WIDOW.

For Life and Then to the Children—Except His Law Library, Which Goes to His Son.

The will of Justice David McAdams, filed for probate yesterday, disposes of it, estimated of more than \$100,000, most of which is in real estate on the West Side.

The testator's extensive law library is bequeathed to his son, Thomas McAdams, the only one of his four sons who is a lawyer, and also the only child who is married. Except this library, all the estate is left to the widow for life with remainder over to the four children in equal shares.

The testator requests that the widow sell property of the estate at Yonkers, at Cold Spring and in New Jersey, and out of these proceeds, as well as the proceeds of any life insurance, she is requested to aid any of the children as she believes the condition of the estate will allow.

The will was executed on May 8, 1892, while the testator was a Judge of the Superior Court, and it was witnessed by his fellow Judge on the bench, Henry A. Gilchrist, and by Thomas S. Hume, then librarian of the Superior Court, who is now librarian of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

The testator, who died at his residence at 354 West Thirty-third street to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, had a private life of a very comfortable residence south of Fifty-ninth street.

FOG CAUSES RAILROAD WRECK.

Two Men Killed in a Collision Between an Express and Freight.

NASHUA, N. H., Dec. 28.—At 8:30 o'clock this morning the "Cannonball" express on the Boston & Maine Railroad ran into the rear of a freight train at the beginning of the New Hampshire section.

Engineer Edward Quimby and Fireman J. E. Marshall of the express were instantly killed in the cab. Two cars left the rails. Conductor Crowson of the freight and one of the freight brakemen were seriously injured by jumping just before the crash came.

The passengers on the express were badly shaken up and many were more or less hurt. The freight train was stopped by the fog immediately from the express locomotive, but the blaze was extinguished by the Nashua fire department before it had gained headway. None of the injured was burned.

It is said by the officers of the road that the accident was due to a mist of fog. It is alleged by the freight crew that the freight train had been sent back the proper distance, but that probably he was not seen by Engineer Quimby owing to the fog.

WAYNE COUNTY'S LAW LIBRARY.

Justice Werner Ordered It Installed, but the Superior Refused to Pay for It.

LYONS, N. Y., Dec. 28.—Some months ago, while Justice William E. Werner, now of the Court of Appeals, was Supreme Court Justice in this department, he ordered, upon petition of the Wayne County Bar Association, that a law library be installed in the Wayne county Court House, and approved of a library costing \$1,000.

The books were purchased, installed, catalogued and the bill presented to the Board of Supervisors. That body took exception to this because it had not been considered. By unanimous vote a resolution of three was adopted to take counsel in the matter. Former Attorney General Theodore E. Hancock was consulted and he advised that the bill be presented to the Board of Supervisors.

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THE WEEK OF PRAYER.

To Be Observed Jan. 5 to 12—A Theme for Each Day in the Week.

The Evangelical Alliance has called upon the Protestant churches of this country to make the eight days of Jan. 5-12, inclusive, a special week of prayer to be observed in all churches.

The programme proposed provides for six days of the week and themes for the remaining two days. Monday, "The Church"; Tuesday, "The World"; Wednesday, "The Nation"; Thursday, "The Church"; Friday, "The Church"; Saturday, "The Church"; Sunday, "The Church".

TO BOOST INSURANCE RATES.

Compensation Operating in Newark Water a Fair Insurance Exchange.

An organization of fire insurance companies operating in Newark has organized to boost the rates in that city. The organization is known as the Newark Fire Insurance Exchange.

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LAUNCH OF THE MISSOURI.

BATTLESHIP SENT INTO THE WATER AT NEWPORT NEWS.

Secretary Long Makes an Address, Answering Those Who Oppose Spending Money for the Navy—Dwight Upon the Peaceful Mission of a Strong Sea Force.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Dec. 28.—The United States battleship Missouri was launched at the yards of the Newport News shipbuilding & Drydock Company at 11:11 o'clock this morning.

Miss Marion Cockrell, daughter of the Missouri Senator, performed the ceremony of breaking a bottle of champagne on the ship's bow and giving her name, and Secretary of the Navy John D. Long delivered an address.

Secretary Long said in part: "I have been interested in the circular signed by many eminent citizens, my beloved friend E. E. Hale at the head, in which they regret the estimate of \$100,000,000 for the increase of the navy."

"It is rather a taking thing to say that \$100,000,000 could be better spent for education or charity. And yet, on the other hand, \$100,000,000 spent in the employment of labor is the very best use to which it can be put. There is no charity in the interest of the popular welfare or of education so valuable as the employment of labor."

To state extremes, a community supported by charity alone would be deplorable, while a community where every individual is supported by his own labor is almost the height of human dignity.

"If \$100,000,000 shall be appropriated for the navy by the present Congress, a small part will go for the purchase of raw material, and something for salaries, but the great bulk of it for labor in every part of the Union. In other words, it will not, as might perhaps be the first impression made by the above circular, be dumped into the sea."

He will pay for bread and butter, for the better conditions of life, for the purchase of books, and for the support of persons and schoolmasters and the signers of this circular.

"I suspect a rich man does more good by spending his income in what would be gross extravagance on the part of anybody else, than he does by spending it on the navy. He can buy a house and stable, lay out grounds, revivify old farms, buy and keep horses and cattle, and in all the other expenditures which are so many and so busy, and so divert his wealth—than if he hoarded it in a giant stocking or in the vaults of a bank."

"Nor is it true, as suggested in the circular, that the great navy necessarily inflames the fighting spirit and leads to war. If my recollection serves me right, what Great Britain has had troubles in Egypt and Africa and elsewhere, she has had no conflict on sea for many years, and yet her navy has been twice as large as that of any other power. The recent increase of the navy did not induce the war with Spain, which, as things were, seems to have been inevitable. On the other hand it is more than likely that if in the beginning of the century we had even as large a navy as we now possess, certainly as large as we now have, there would have been no war with Spain, and that country would have been without battle. At that time, however, it was the general impression among foreign powers and probably in Spain, that the navy would blow us out of the water."

"All the foregoing deals with questions of expediency, which are the only questions about the navy. But there is a question of principle, and that question, strangely enough, the circular does not touch."

"Our world relations have expanded greatly in the last three years in territorial extent, and vastly more in international extent. It has not been an extension upon the continent of the United States, but an extension of the sea in both hemispheres. Our commerce has greatly increased in value and area, and our American marine has been largely increased. It is to be a navy at all it should be commensurate with all these extended relations and demands."

The Missouri is a ship of the line, a United States naval vessel carrying our flag into the ports and harbors of the world. It is something more than a fighting machine. It is a means of peace, and it is a means of war. It is a means of peace, and it is a means of war.

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DON'T LEAVE THE SCUTTLE OPEN

Night Scuttles Thieves Just Let Out of Jail—They Haven't Reformed.

Abraham Abraham, a photographer of 184 Second avenue, was awakened at 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning by some one trying to get in through the bedroom window, which looks into the hallway. He took his revolver and went out into the hall and found a man there who pretended to be drunk and to have got into the house by mistake. Abraham's wife poked her head out the window and shouted for the police, and Policeman Vanderau recognized the intruder as one of the men who earlier in the night had tried to break into the grocery store at Second avenue and Sixty-ninth street. He gave the name of John M. Hall, and said he lived at 1914 Second avenue.

It was found that he had entered 1830 Second avenue, and going to the roof created a commotion, and then he dropped twelve feet to the roof of 1834, and forced open the scuttle. When he was taken to the Yorkville police court he told Magistrate Mott that he had committed no crime, but being somewhat intoxicated had gone into the wrong house by mistake.

"Mistakes are not made by way of the roof and scuttles," said the Magistrate. The policeman informed the Court that eight men who are known as "scuttles" have been recently liberated from prison and, as they were daring thieves, he thought houseowners should take precautions to have the scuttles secured every night. He was not known whether or not Hall had been in prison before. The Magistrate held the man in \$3,000 bail for trial.

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